

I. Permittee Information

Permittee Name City of Wenatchee	Permittee Coverage Number WAR04-6011
Contact Name Jessica Shaw	Phone Number 509-888-3225
Mailing Address P.O. Box 519	
City Wenatchee	State Zip + 4 98807-0519
Email Address jshaw@wenatcheewa.gov	

II. Regulated Small MS4 Location

	Entity Type: <i>Put an X in the box that applies</i>						
Jurisdiction City of Wenatchee	<table border="1"><tr><td>County</td><td>City/Town</td><td>Other</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>X</td><td></td></tr></table>	County	City/Town	Other		X	
County	City/Town	Other					
	X						
Major Receiving Water(s) Columbia River							

III. Relying on another Governmental Entity

If you are relying on another governmental entity to satisfy one or more of the permit obligations, list the entity and briefly describe the permit obligation(s) they are implementing on your behalf below. ***Attach a copy of your agreement with the other entity to provide additional detail (unless previously submitted).***

Name of Entity:	Permit Obligation(s):
Chelan County	Cooperative Grant Agreement
Douglas County	Cooperative Grant Agreement
East Wenatchee	Cooperative Grant Agreement

IV. Certification

All annual reports must be signed and certified by the responsible official(s) of permittee or co-permittees. Please print and sign this page of the reporting form and mail it (with an original signature) to Ecology at the address noted below. An electronic signature will not suffice.

I certify under penalty of law, that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that Qualified Personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for willful violations.

Name <u>Jessica Shaw</u>	Title <u>Environmental Manager</u>	Date <u>3/28/11</u>
Name _____	Title _____	Date _____
Name _____	Title _____	Date _____
Name _____	Title _____	Date _____
Name _____	Title _____	Date _____

VI. Status Report Covering Calendar Year 2010

Jurisdiction: City of Wenatchee

PLEASE label information in any attachments with corresponding question numbers.

PLEASE fill out your jurisdiction name in line 1 above.

PLEASE refer to the INSTRUCTIONS tab for assistance filling out this table.

For additional clarification on how to answer questions, put cursor over cell with red flagged corners.

PLEASE review your work for completeness and accuracy. Save this worksheet as you go!

Question		Y/N/ NA	Comments (50 word limit)	Name of Attachment & Page Number, if applicable
1	Attached annual written update of Permittee's Stormwater Management Program (SWMP), including applicable requirements under S5.A.3 and S9.	Y	The current version of the Wenatchee Valley Stormwater Management Program is posted at www.wenatcheeewa.gov/wvstac .	Summary of Stormwater Management Program Updates
2	Attached a copy of any annexations, incorporations or boundary changes resulting in an increase or decrease in the Permittee's geographic area of permit coverage during the reporting period, and implications for the SWMP as per S9.E.3.	NA	No annexations, incorporations or boundary changes occurred in 2010.	
3	Tracked or estimated the cost of development and implementation of the SWMP. (S5.A.4.a.ii)	Y	The City of Wenatchee tracks SWMP expenses using specific BARs numbers for SWMP development and implementation.	
4	Identified and characterized target audiences for public outreach efforts. Attach a description of the target audiences (S5.B.1.a)	Y		Description of Target Audiences
5	Implementing a program or policy with opportunities for the public to participate in the decision making processes involving the development, implementation, and updates of the SWMP. (S5.B.2.a and S9.E.2.c)	Y	The Wenatchee Valley Stormwater Program Development Steering Committee met on 3/24/2010. The local permittees hosted two IDDE Open Houses on 3/16/2010 and 3/18/2010, two charity car wash public meetings on 6/9/2010 and the Eastern WA Stormwater Manual Site Plan Reviewers Workshop presented by Ecology on 9/28/2010.	

Question	Y/N/NA	Comments (50 word limit)	Name of Attachment & Page Number, if applicable
6 Made the most current version of the SWMP available to the public. If posted on website, list address in <i>Comments</i> field. (S5.B.2.b)	Y	The most current version of the SWMP is available at the City of Wenatchee Public Services Center, 1350 McKittrick Street and on the web: www.wenatcheeewa.gov/wvstac .	
7a Publicized a hotline or other local telephone number for public reporting of illicit discharges, including spills.	Y	The City of Wenatchee hotline was established in February 2009. The hotline is published online on the city's website and in the local phone book. In addition, stormwater public education materials were available at city offices and at least nine community events or meetings held throughout 2010.	
7b Attached summary of reports received and follow-up actions taken during the reporting period (S5.B.3.d.ii)	Y	City staff responded to 42 stormwater incidents in 2010.	2010 Summary of Stormwater Reports
8 MS4. Attach a summary of the status of the mapping and updated storm drainage infrastructure information; do not include the map. (S5.B.3.a.i)	Y		Summary of Mapping Status
9 Prioritized receiving waters for visual inspection to identify previously unknown outfalls. (S5.B.3.c)	Y	Please refer to Appendix C of the SWMP at www.wenatcheeewa.gov/wvstac .	
10. Provided adequate training to all staff responsible for identification, investigation, cleanup, and reporting of illicit discharges and illicit connections. (S5.B.3.c)	Y	City staff were instructed on the use of doohangers for responding to IDDE reports. City staff also attended the charity carwash meeting and other community events.	
11 Provided information to construction site operators about training available on how to comply with requirements in Appendix I and the BMPs in the <i>Stormwater Management Manual for Eastern Washington</i> , or an equivalent document? (S5.B.4.d)	Y	Information was provided at the City of Wenatchee Public Services Center, 1350 McKittrick Street, at the 2010 NCHBA Home Show, the 2010 KPQ Home and Garden Show, and the Eastern WA Stormwater Manual Site Plan Reviewers Workshop as well as online at www.wenatcheeewa.gov/wvstac .	

Question		Y/N/ NA	Comments (50 word limit)	Name of Attachment & Page Number, if applicable
12	Adopted an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to require erosion and sediment controls and other construction-phase stormwater pollution controls at new development and redevelopment projects. (S5.B.4.a)	Y	The Wenatchee City Council adopted the Construction and Post-Construction Stormwater Ordinance (No. 2010-01, codified as 12.10 of Wenatchee City Code) on January 14, 2010. The ordinance can be found online at www.wenatcheeewa.gov/wwstac .	
13	If applicable, retained existing local requirements to apply stormwater controls at smaller sites. (S5.B.6.a.i)	NA		
14	Adopted an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to require post-construction stormwater controls at new development and redevelopment projects. (S5.B.5.a)	Y	Refer to the comments for Question #12.	
15	Have NPDES permit coverage for stormwater discharges for all applicable construction projects and industrial facilities. (S5.B.6.a.i)	Y		
16	Attached a summary of the status of identification of sites for stormwater monitoring, if applicable. (S8.C.2.a.i)	Y		Summary of Stormwater Monitoring Status
17	Attached a summary of proposed questions for the SWMP effectiveness monitoring and status of developing the monitoring plan, if applicable. (S8.C.2.a.ii)	Y	Please refer to the same document provided for Question #16.	Summary of Stormwater Monitoring Status
18	Notified Ecology of the failure to comply with the permit terms and conditions within 30 days of becoming aware of the non-compliance. (G20)	NA		

Question		Y/N/ NA	Comments (50 word limit)	Name of Attachment & Page Number, if applicable
19	Notified Ecology immediately in cases where the Permittee becomes aware of a discharge into or from the Permittee's MS4 which could constitute a threat to human health or the environment? (G3)	Y		
20	Took appropriate action to correct or minimize discharges into or from the MS4 which could constitute a threat to human health, welfare, or the environment. (G3.A)	Y		
21	Attached a summary of the status of implementation of any actions taken pursuant to S4.F and the results of monitoring, assessment, and evaluation efforts conducted during the reporting period. (S4.F.3.d)]	NA		

REMINDER: Save your work as you go. Did you answer each question, provide necessary background information in the *Comments* field, and attach and/or note the filename and page number of all required documentation in the *Attachment* field? Proceed to the **Info Collection (Monitoring) tab next.**

Information Collection, S8.B.1 Description of Monitoring Studies

If applicable, you are required to provide information to fulfill permit requirement S8.B.1 in each annual report. You must describe any stormwater monitoring or studies conducted by you during the reporting period. If stormwater monitoring was conducted on your behalf, or if studies or investigations conducted by other entities were reported to you, you must briefly describe the type of information gathered or received during the reporting period.

Please note in row #1 of the table below if you have no information to report.

NOTE: Please limit your entries to 255 characters per cell. You may include additional information in your Supplemental Documentation attachment and reference it below with the page number.

Information Collection

Briefly describe any stormwater monitoring, studies, or type of information collected and analyzed during the reporting period. (S8.B.1)		Who/how to contact for additional information?
1.	NA	
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		

VII. Information Collection, BMP Evaluation, and Monitoring

Complete Part B for all annual reports.

B. SWMP Evaluation

You are required to assess the appropriateness of the BMPs you have selected to implement your SWMP. This evaluation is necessary to evaluate whether the MEP standard set by the permit is protective of water quality in your receiving water bodies. This assessment may be entirely qualitative. Answer **NA** if you are not yet implementing BMPs for a component of the SWMP. (S8.B.2 and S9)

Question	Y/N/NA	Comments (50 word limit)
1. Are the BMPs selected and implemented for Public Outreach appropriate to minimize pollutants in the MS4 to the MEP?	Y	Please refer to Appendix B of the SWMP at www.wenatcheeewa.gov/wwstac .
2. Are the BMPs selected and implemented for Public Involvement appropriate to minimize pollutants in the MS4 to the MEP?	Y	Please refer to Appendix B of the SWMP at www.wenatcheeewa.gov/wwstac .
3. Are the BMPs selected and implemented for Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination appropriate to minimize pollutants in the MS4 to the MEP?	Y	Please refer to Appendix C of the SWMP at www.wenatcheeewa.gov/wwstac .
4. Are the BMPs selected and implemented for Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention appropriate to minimize pollutants in the MS4 to the MEP?	NA	Please refer to Appendix D of the SWMP at www.wenatcheeewa.gov/wwstac . Implementation began in February 2011.
5. Are the BMPs selected and implemented for Post-Construction Runoff Management appropriate to minimize pollutants in the MS4 to the MEP?	NA	Please refer to Appendix D of the SWMP at www.wenatcheeewa.gov/wwstac . Implementation began in February 2011.
6. Are the BMPs selected and implemented for Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations appropriate to minimize pollutants in the MS4 to the MEP?	NA	Please refer to Appendix E of the SWMP at www.wenatcheeewa.gov/wwstac . BMPs will be fully implemented in August 2011.

REMINDER: Answer each question Y/N/NA and provide necessary background information in the *Comments* field. Proceed to the next tab.

VII. Information Collection, BMP Evaluation, and Monitoring

Complete Part C for all annual reports.

C. Changes in BMPs or objectives (S8.B)

If any of the BMPs or objectives is being changed, list the old BMP and objective, the new BMP and objective, and a justification for the change below. (S8.B.2., and S9)

NOTE: You may choose to attach additional documentation justifying Changes in BMPs or objectives. Note such attachments in the *Justification for change* field.

	Old BMP	Old Objective	New BMP	New Objective	Justification for Change
1	NA				
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					

REMINDER: Provide necessary background information. This is the final tab of the Annual Report worksheet. Please review the entire worksheet for completeness and accuracy and save this document. Email this Annual Report file PLUS any identified attachments to: PH2_EAnnRpt@ecy.wa.gov no later than March 31, 2011. Mail two hard copies of the entire package to the address listed on the Certification tab.

Summary of Stormwater Management Program Updates City of Wenatchee

The four local Phase II permittees, Chelan County, Douglas County, East Wenatchee, and Wenatchee developed and adopted a regional stormwater management program in 2008. In 2010 the following updates were made to the Wenatchee Valley Stormwater Management Program:

- Local regulations for construction and post-construction stormwater management were adopted in 2010 in accordance with the S5.B.4 and S5.B.5.
- The Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination Program was updated including target audiences and a field assessment prioritization.
- All four jurisdictions developed and implemented a process for responding to illicit discharge complaints using a door hanger to notify customers and track reports.
- The local agencies collaborated on establishing GIS geodatabases for mapping and tracking inspections and maintenance.
- A charity carwash program was launched in July 2010. This program provides carwash kits to non-profit groups holding charity carwashes in the Wenatchee Valley. The kits are available at the City of Wenatchee Public Services Center and the City of East Wenatchee City Hall.
- Spill response kits were placed in forty city and county vehicles: nine for Chelan County, seven for the City of East Wenatchee, thirteen for Douglas County, and eleven for the City of Wenatchee.
- The Wenatchee Valley Stormwater Program was promoted by jurisdiction staff at the following community events in 2010:
 - North Central Home Builder's Association Home Show
 - Expanding Your Horizons
 - KPQ Home & Garden Show
 - Earth Day
 - Charity Carwash Public Meetings
 - Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination Open Houses
 - Kids in the Creek
 - Eastern Washington Stormwater Manual Site Plan Reviewers Workshop

Description of Target Audiences City of Wenatchee

(Excerpt from the Wenatchee Valley Stormwater Management Program, Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination Program, page 3, updated July 7, 2010)

C. Public Education

Target audiences for IDDE education will primarily fall into three main categories: governmental agencies, commercial/industrial businesses and residential activities. As part of the Public Involvement, Education and Outreach plan, a list of commercial/industrial businesses and activities was developed.

- Restaurants
- Grocery Stores and Outlets
- Health Services
- Distributing and Freight Services
- Antique Shops
- Cleaning, Maintenance, Laundry & Restoration Services
- Lawn Care
- Electrical, Plumbing, Refrigeration & Heating Services
- Beauty Salons & Barber Shops
- Pool & Spa Dealers and Services
- Construction Services
- Transportation Services: Sales, Recreation, Rentals, Trucking, Gas Stations, Repair & Service, and Car Washes

Permit and business license information will be used to contact property owners with specific types of businesses and facilities.

Public education campaigns may be prioritized based on illicit discharge complaints, field assessments, monitoring data, types of operations and other criteria specific to a certain area or type of business. Public education materials will be developed and distributed by:

- i. Mail as part of utility bills, newsletters or targeted letters
- ii. Brochures will be available at public offices and at events such as home shows and public meetings
- iii. Presentations by staff to business groups and other organizations such as homeowner's associations
- iv. Work with local schools to provide materials and presentations

2010 Summary of Stormwater Reports

Date	Type of Complaint	Result of Investigation	Land Use
3/8/2010	Illicit Connection	Illicit connection confirmed and removed	Residential
3/31/2010	Construction	Dirt in the road	Residential
4/5/2010	Illicit Discharge	No evidence of discharge found	Residential
4/14/2010	Construction	Stormwater runoff onto adjacent property	Residential
5/5/2010	Illicit Discharge	No evidence of discharge found	Commercial/Residential
5/27/2010	Illicit Discharge	No evidence of discharge found	Commercial
6/1/2010	Construction	Stormwater runoff onto adjacent property	Residential
6/3/2010	Illicit Discharge	Gas spill contained on-site	Commercial
6/4/2010	Illicit Discharge	Erosion from sloped yard	Residential
6/14/2010	Illicit Discharge	Vehicle and equipment wash water	Commercial
6/15/2010	Illicit Discharge	Vehicle leaking oil	Commercial/Residential
6/15/2010	Illicit Discharge	Broken landscape irrigation sprinkler	Residential
7/16/2010	Illicit Discharge	No evidence of discharge found	Residential
7/28/2010	Flooding	Flooding from natural drainage	Residential
7/28/2010	Flooding	Flooding from natural drainage	Residential
7/28/2010	Construction	Stormwater runoff onto adjacent property	Residential
8/2/2010	Flooding	Flooding from natural drainage	Commercial
8/4/2010	Flooding	Flooding from natural drainage	Residential
8/9/2010	Illicit Discharge	Carpet cleaner discharging cooling water	Residential
8/14/2010	Illicit Discharge	Concerns about charity car wash kit	Commercial
8/17/2010	Illicit Discharge	Dumpster overflow	Commercial
8/19/2010	Illicit Discharge	Dirt in the road	Residential
8/19/2010	Illicit Discharge	Dirt in the road	Residential
8/23/2010	Illicit Discharge	Hydrant used for building washing	Residential
8/26/2010	Illicit Discharge	Vehicle washing	Commercial
8/27/2010	Illicit Discharge	Broken sewer lateral on private property	Residential
9/8/2010	Illicit Discharge	Flooding from natural drainage	Residential
9/8/2010	Flooding	Flooding from natural drainage	Residential
9/8/2010	Flooding	Flooding from natural drainage	Residential
9/10/2010	Flooding	Flooding from natural drainage	Residential
9/14/2010	Illicit Discharge	Irrigation return to natural drainage	Residential
10/1/2010	Illicit Discharge	Dirt in the road	Residential

Date	Type of Complaint	Result of Investigation	Land Use
10/11/2010	Illicit Discharge	Swimming pool discharge	Residential
10/27/2010	Stormwater System Maintenance	Pine needles on storm drain	Residential
10/29/2010	Stormwater System Maintenance	Private stormwater pond not draining	Residential
10/29/2010	Stormwater System Maintenance	Drywell not draining	Residential
11/10/2010	Illicit Discharge	Swimming pool discharge	Residential
12/15/2010	Stormwater System Maintenance	Snow on catch basin	Residential
12/15/2010	Illicit Discharge	Sanitary sewer overflow on private lateral	Commercial
12/15/2010	Illicit Discharge	Grease spill on sidewalk	Commercial
12/17/2010	Stormwater System Maintenance	Snow on catch basin	Residential

Summary of Mapping Status City of Wenatchee

As part of the City of Wenatchee Stormwater Comprehensive Plan Update completed in March of 2010, maps of the stormwater system, structures, treatment facilities, outfalls and receiving waters were updated and included in the plan. A GIS-based model was also used to evaluate the capacity of the system. This model was the basis for the geodatabase that is now being used to track inspections and maintenance activities in the stormwater system. The database is approximately 95% complete.

Summary of Stormwater Monitoring Status City of Wenatchee

The Eastern Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit requires that a monitoring plan be developed by evaluation stormwater quality as well as the effectiveness of best management practices and the Wenatchee Valley Stormwater Management Program. The requirements of the monitoring plan are determined by the population of the urban area and S8 of the permit.

The four local jurisdictions, Chelan County, Douglas County, City of East Wenatchee and City of Wenatchee, are all located in a single urbanized area and plan to work collaboratively as allowed under S8.C2.c. In November of 2010, the permittees completed the Wenatchee Valley Stormwater Monitoring Plan which included proposed monitoring sites and questions for SWMP effectiveness monitoring. The complete plan is available on the website at www.wenatcheewa.gov/wvstac.

Excerpt from the Wenatchee Valley Stormwater Monitoring Plan, November 29, 2010

III. Target Stormwater Management Program Effectiveness Monitoring (S.8.C.1.b)

The Wenatchee Valley Stormwater Management Program was adopted in 2008. The goal of this monitoring effort is to evaluate the effectiveness of the program elements that have been implemented since 2008. The jurisdictions will choose two questions at the time of implementation. The following questions have been proposed but may be subject to change:

1. How many charity car wash events were conducted in compliance with local regulations using the charity car wash kits?
2. How much sediment/debris was removed during the last year from catch basins?
3. Does the implementation of construction site best management practices reduce operations and maintenance expenses for local jurisdictions?
4. How many automotive businesses implemented stormwater BMPs in the last year?

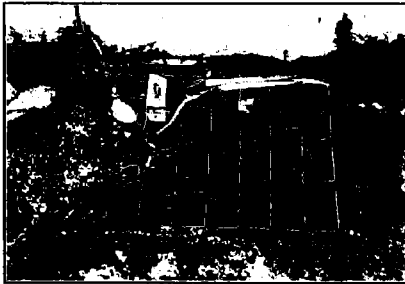
Outreach/Education Materials

**Wenatchee Valley
Stormwater Program**



**Wenatchee • East Wenatchee
Chelan County • Douglas County**

Sediment and debris discharged to the stormwater system can be dangerous and adds to the cost of routine maintenance, cleaning and repair.



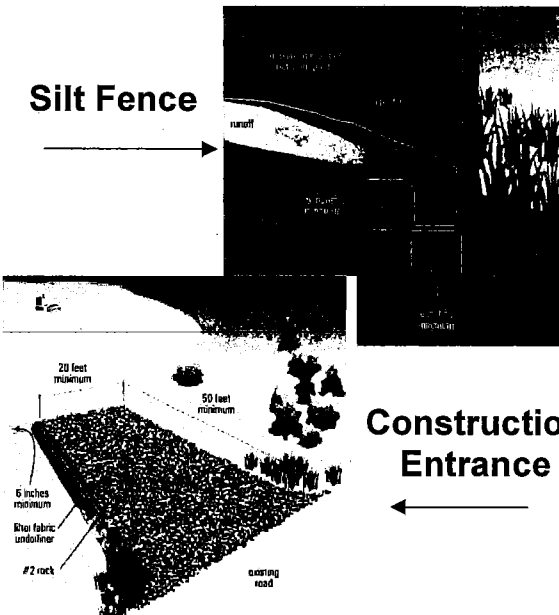
CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION



No measures to prevent sediment from being discharged onto the newly constructed road and stormwater system.

To prevent pollution from stormwater runoff, construction projects may be required to have a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan and implement best management practices, such as silt fences and stable construction entrances.

Silt Fence



Construction Entrance

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

A SWPPP is a detailed plan that:

- Identifies potential sources of stormwater pollution.
- Describes practices that will be used to prevent stormwater pollution, including erosion and sediment control practices, good housekeeping practices, conservation techniques and infiltration practices, where appropriate.

Practices may include: Protection of Natural Features, Construction Phasing, Vegetative Buffers, Site Stabilization, Protection of Storm Drain Inlets, Covering Stockpiles, Construction Entrances, Silt Fence, and Slope Protection.

For questions, technical assistance or to report a stormwater concern or illicit discharge, contact your local stormwater program;

Chelan County: 667-6415
Wenatchee: 888-3235

**Douglas County and
East Wenatchee:** 886-3728

www.wenatcheewa.gov/wvstac



**Wenatchee Valley
Stormwater Program**



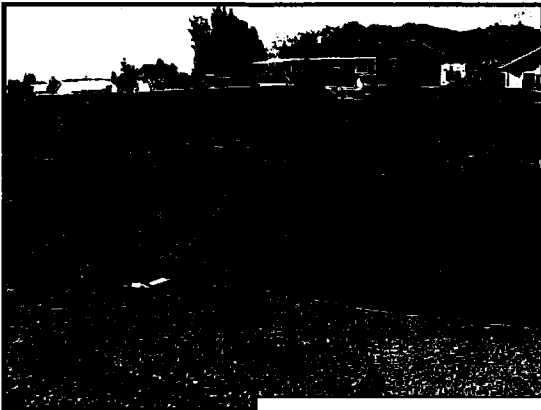
**Wenatchee • East Wenatchee
Chelan County • Douglas County**

www.wenatcheewa.gov/wvstac

POST CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER PROGRAM

Structural Stormwater Facilities address treatment and disposal of stormwater. Examples of stormwater facilities include:

- Infiltration Ponds
- Swales
- Vegetated Filter Strips
- Infiltration Trenches
- Filtration



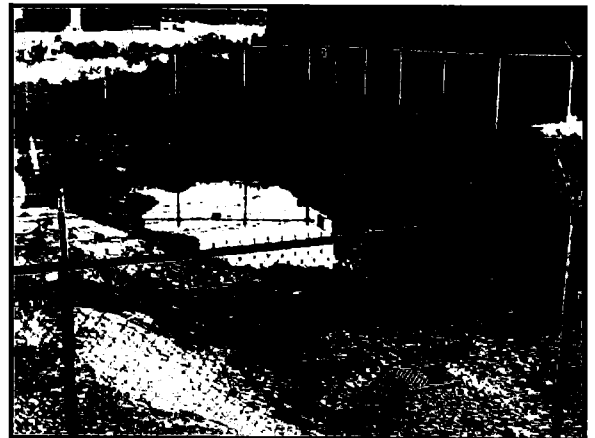
Regular maintenance is vital to the continued long-term functioning of stormwater facilities.

Stormwater Site Plans include:

- Drainage Report and Construction Plans
- Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)
- Operations and Maintenance Plans

Operation and Maintenance Agreements are required to be developed and recorded as part of the approval process. The agreement shall:

- Include recommended maintenance practices associated with the specific facility.
- Identify the parties responsible for conducting maintenance activities, including inspection and reporting.
- Identify long term funding mechanism to address maintenance.



**Wenatchee Valley
Stormwater Program**



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Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination



Frequently Asked Questions About Vehicle Washing

Q: Is Ecology saying I can't wash my car at home?

A: No. Ecology's stormwater permits require cities and counties to adopt ordinances that prohibit putting anything down the storm drains with pollutants like soapy water, dirt, oil and metals. Because of this, businesses will be required to wash their vehicles or fleets in a manner that does not allow wash water to enter the storm drain system. You can continue to wash your car at home. Just wash your car sensibly so the soapy water does not get into the storm drains. These drains are connected to streams, rivers and wetlands.

Q: How do I wash my vehicles and prevent pollution?

A: You can wash your vehicles and prevent stormwater pollution:

- Park the car on grass or an area where the water can filter into the ground and not enter a storm drain. If the driveway drains to an area where it can infiltrate, that works too.
- Divert the wash water away from the storm drain.
- Use a hose with a shut-off valve to reduce possible runoff from the grassy area.
- Dump your soapy water out in the sink or on an area where it will filter into the ground.
- If you don't have a good place to wash your vehicles, you can take it to a commercial car wash (either self-serve or machine wash) where the wash water drains to the sanitary sewer.

Q: How do I tell if a drain goes to sewer or to the stormwater system?

A: Most curbside drains with open grates are connected to the stormwater system. In the summer these drains are generally dry. If there is flow in a storm drain during the dry months, there may be a non-stormwater connection to the storm system or an illicit discharge occurring. Municipal staff can often dye test a drain or questionable connections to determine whether the flow goes to the storm drain system or to the sanitary sewer system. Report any suspected illicit discharges by calling the local stormwater utility hotlines found on the next page.

Q: How will car washing operations work for businesses and charity car washes?

A: Businesses are being required to wash their vehicles in a manner that directs the wash water to the sanitary sewer system. Charity car washes will have a couple of options including using a car wash kit that pumps wash water into a sanitary sewer cleanout or landscaped area. The Wenatchee Valley Stormwater Technical Advisory Committee is currently developing a program to loan car wash kits to nonprofit organizations. The kits should be available by August 2010. Another option is for groups to partner with a commercial carwash and sell tickets for washes or use a bay at a carwash for their event.

Q: Are there any exceptions to what is allowed to be discharged to the storm drain system?

A: There are a few exceptions listed below:

- Potable water with chlorine concentrations less than 0.1 mg/L, pH adjusted, and discharged at a rate that does not cause erosion. Drinking water in the Wenatchee Valley is usually around 0.2 mg/L. Vitamin C or ascorbic acid can be used to remove chlorine.
- Minimal discharges from lawn watering and other irrigation runoff
- Minimal discharges from street & building exterior washing activities, and water used for dust control, provided the water does not contain detergent or soaps and that the areas are swept prior to washing.
- Pool/Spa water with chlorine concentrations less than 0.1 mg/L, pH adjusted, re-oxygenated and discharged at a rate that does not cause erosion. Swimming pool cleaning wastewater and filter backwash are prohibited in the stormwater system. Discontinuing the use of chlorine several days before discharging can help reduce the level of chlorine to below 0.1 mg/L without the use of chemicals. Use a pool test kit to verify that the chlorine is gone before discharging.

Other non-stormwater discharges. Discharges shall be in compliance with the requirements of the NPDES permit issued by the Washington State Department of Ecology.

For more information please visit the
Wenatchee Valley Stormwater Program website:
www.wenatcheewa.gov/WVSTAC

Or

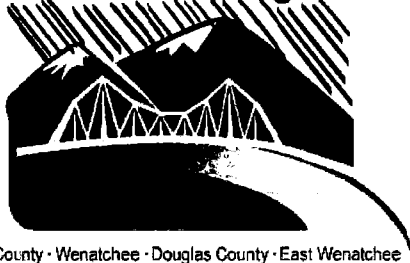
Local Stormwater Utility Hotlines

Chelan County—667-6415

City of Wenatchee—888-3235

City of East Wenatchee & Douglas County—886-3728

Wenatchee Valley Stormwater Program



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BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Best Management Practices or BMPs are ways to prevent stormwater pollution. Here are some recommended BMPs that may be useful at work or at home.



Property Maintenance BMPs

- Sweep driveways, sidewalks and roads. Refrain from using a hose and water, which carry contaminants into a storm drain.
- Maintain stormwater treatment facilities such as oil/water separators and swales to prevent polluted stormwater from flowing off your property.
- Maintain septic systems and drain fields to prevent them from failing and causing water quality problems.

Landscape & Irrigation Runoff BMPs

- Keep landscaping materials off the road, sidewalk, driveway and other impervious surfaces.
- Use berms or a car wash kit to capture irrigation runoff.
- Purchase water efficient sprinklers or use soaker hoses.
- Use erosion control practices like hydroseeding and silt fences to prevent erosion on unlandscaped or unstabilized property.
- Adjust landscape irrigation sprinklers to prevent runoff from carrying fertilizers, chemicals and debris into the stormwater system.

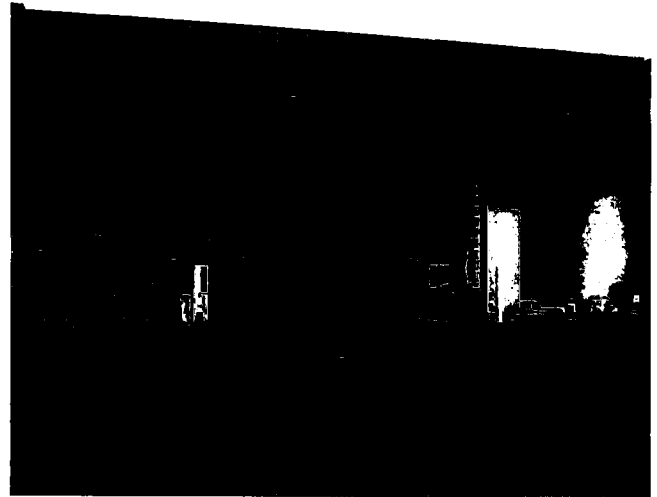
Vehicle & Equipment Wash Water BMPs

- Wash vehicles at a car wash, on a lawn or in a graveled area where the wash water will not flow into a storm drain.
- Use a car wash kit or other equipment to capture wash water and direct it to the sewer system. Please check with your local wastewater treatment plant.



Spill Prevention BMPs

- Never dump anything down the storm drain.
- Clean up any automobile fluid leaks or spills immediately and dispose of contaminated materials appropriately. Also keep appropriate cleanup supplies available in case of any fluid leaks or spills.



Mobile Business BMPs

- Know where waste can be properly discharged.
- Use a car wash kit or other equipment to capture wastewater.
- Never dispose of waste in an unpermitted area such as along roadsides, stream banks or off road areas.
- Carry spill kits for accidental discharges.

Outside Storage BMPs

- Store materials under cover so that debris can't wash into a storm drain.
- Keep lids closed on storage barrels and grease containers and use secondary containment.

An illicit discharge is an unlawful act of disposing, dumping, spilling or other discharge of any substance that is not composed entirely of stormwater into the stormwater drainage system. In addition, discharges to the ground may fall under the Underground Injection Control Program (Chapter 173-218 WAC) which is administered by the WA State DOE. For more information, please contact the regional Ecology office at (509) 575-2490 or visit www.ecy.wa.gov.



**For questions or comments, or to report an illicit discharge call the hotline below
for your local stormwater utility.**

Douglas County and East Wenatchee: 886-3728

Chelan County: 667-6415

Wenatchee: 888-3235

www.wenatcheewa.gov/wvstac



WENATCHEE VALLEY STORMWATER TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE STAFF CONTACT INFORMATION

Chelan County

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Web Site: http://www.co.chelan.wa.us/pw/pw_stormwater_npdes.html

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Jessica Shaw

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Web Site: <http://www.douglascountywa.net/departments/swu/default.asp>

Washington State Department of Ecology

Terry Wittmeier, Municipal Stormwater Specialist

E-mail: twit461@ecy.wa.gov

Phone: (509) 574-3991

Address: 15 W. Yakima Avenue, Suite 200, Yakima, WA 98902

Web Sites: **Washington State Department of Ecology:**

http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater/eastern_manual/index.html

Environmental Protection Agency: <http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/index.cfm>

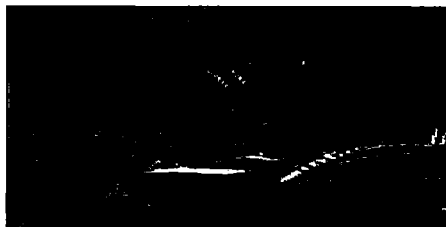
**Wenatchee Valley
Stormwater Program**



Chelan County - Wenatchee - Douglas County - East Wenatchee



**WASHINGTON STATE
DEPARTMENT OF
ECOLOGY**



LAWN WATERING

Overwatering is a problem throughout areas of Wenatchee and can cause significant damage to roads and underground utilities. For example, some homeowners overwater to the extent that the water runs across the sidewalk and into catch basins in the street. These catch basins are designed to catch the flow of stormwater. In some areas these catch basins drain to a stormwater retention pond. In the pond, irrigation water can saturate the ground and reduce the rate at which rainwater and snowmelt can infiltrate.

Another problem with overwatering is the potential to cause erosion below the sidewalks and streets. This ultimately may cause potholes in the road as the road surface shifts to fill voids below the surface.

While most people think a lack of water will damage the lawn, overwatering may cause more damage. It is easy to overwater a turf area. Some potential consequences of overwatering include increased crabgrass, increased disease inci-

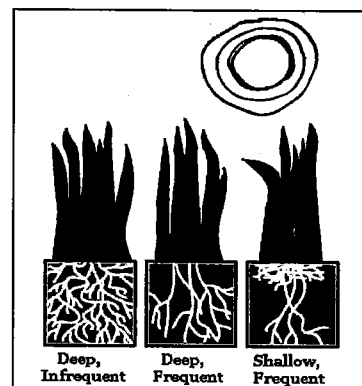
dence, shallow rooting, waste of a valuable resource, and higher water bills. In addition, overwatering can cause fertilizers to be flushed away from fast draining, sandy soils resulting in potential groundwater contamination. In clay soils, standing water can displace oxygen, suffocating soil-dwelling microbes and leading to poor soil quality. On the other hand, daily, light irrigation can cause problems with shallow rooting and encourages crabgrass. Water only deeply enough to moisten the desired root zone of the grass, and don't water again until the grass begins showing signs of stress.

To maintain a healthy, dense, green, actively growing turf, it is essential to water a lawn during dry periods. The easiest way to tell if moisture stress is present is to look for footprints on your lawn. When you can see footprints on your lawn, meaning your lawn doesn't spring back up after you have walked across it, water your lawn. Do not water until you see footprints again. Other signs a lawn needs to be watered include a bluish gray color or wilted, folded, or curled leaves.

Water when the sun will cause the least evaporation. Watering an established turf during midday is not very effective. A large amount of water is lost through evaporation, making it difficult to thoroughly wet the soil. Although not recommended, midday watering does not cause the turf to burn. Watering in the early morning is best. The next best practice is to water in the evening, but do it early

enough so the grass is not wet overnight. Grass that remains wet for extended periods can be susceptible to fungal growth.

Cool season lawns, like fescues and bluegrass, naturally go dormant in the heat of the summer. If you practice good watering techniques your healthy lawn will go dormant in the summer and only needs watering every 3 weeks if there has been no rain. In September it will come out of dormancy as thick and green as ever.

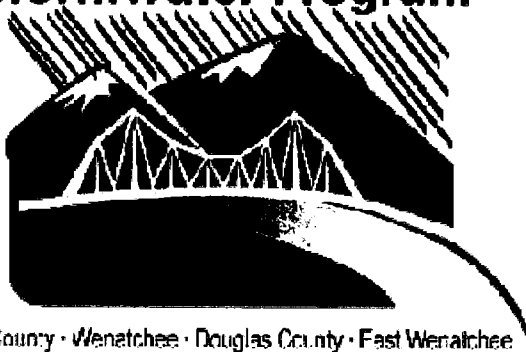


Decide before summer heat and drought conditions arrive to either water lawns consistently as needed throughout the season, or let lawns go dormant as conditions turn hot and dry. Do not switch back and forth. In other words, don't let the grass turn totally brown, then apply enough water to green it up, then let the grass go dormant again. Breaking the lawns dormancy actually drains large amounts of food reserves from the plant.

Planning ahead can help you take good care of your lawn and conserve one of the most valuable resources, our drinking water supply.



Wenatchee Valley Stormwater Program



Chelan County · Wenatchee · Douglas County · East Wenatchee

Water flowing from your property from landscaping or construction activities into the street is considered an illicit discharge to the stormwater system. This water must meet water quality requirements set forth by the Washington State Department of Ecology. In addition, discharges to the ground may fall under the Underground Injection Control Program (Chapter 173-218 WAC) which is administered by the WA State DOE. For more information, please contact the regional Ecology office at (509) 575-2490 or visit www.ecy.wa.gov.



Construction and landscaping material placed on the street, sidewalk or driveway may get washed into a storm drain during a rain event; or the materials may be tracked and spread on the road by vehicles.

For questions or comments, or to report an illicit discharge call the hotline below for your local stormwater program.

Chelan County: 667-6415

Douglas County and

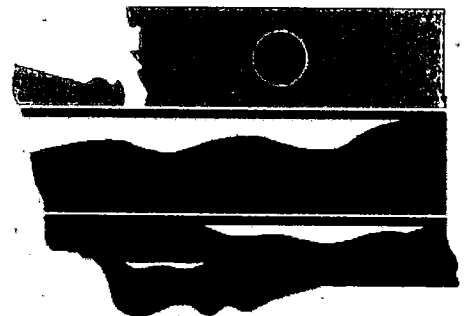
Wenatchee: 888-3235

East Wenatchee: 886-3728

www.wenatcheewa.gov/wvstac

Steps You Can Take To Prevent Stormwater Runoff Pollution

- Keep construction and landscaping materials off the road, sidewalk, driveway and other impervious surfaces.
- Sweep driveways, sidewalks and roads. Refrain from using a hose and water, which might carry contaminants into a storm drain.
- Cover construction and landscape materials so that debris doesn't wash into a storm drain.
- Never dump anything down the storm drain.
- Use erosion control practices to prevent erosion on unlandscaped or unstabilized property.
- Use best management practices to prevent and control pollution to the stormwater system due to water that flows from the property.
- Clean up any equipment fluid leaks or spills immediately and dispose of contaminated materials appropriately. Also keep appropriate cleanup supplies available in case of any fluid leaks or spills.



WASHINGTON STATE
DEPARTMENT OF
ECOLOGY

Swimming Pool Discharge Requirements

*Water flowing from your property into the street would be considered a discharge to the stormwater system and must then meet those requirements listed under "Storm drain/Street" in this table. Also, allowing water to run onto your neighbor's property could result in a civil dispute. In addition, discharges to the ground may fall under the Underground Injection Control Program (Chapter 173-218 WAC) which is administered by the WA State Department of Ecology. For more information, please contact the regional Ecology office at (509) 575-2490 or visit www.ecy.wa.gov.

Additional Information:

These discharge requirements are based on local, state and federal regulations. If you have any questions, please contact the stormwater hotline below for your local stormwater program. Thank you for helping to protect the utilities and local water resources!

In Chelan County call 667-6415

In the City of Wenatchee call 888-3235

In Douglas County or the City of East Wenatchee call 886-3728

	Storm drain/Street	Sewer	Homeowner's Property
Swimming Pool Water	Only allowed if all of the following requirements are met: The chlorine must be reduced to a level of less than 0.1 milligrams/Liter. The water must be pH-adjusted and re-oxygenated if necessary to comply with Washington State water quality standards. The volume and velocity of the water must be controlled to prevent re-suspension of sediment in the street and storm drain system.	Please contact the local Wastewater Treatment Plant prior to discharging, 888-3236 for Wenatchee or 884-1283 for Douglas County. Advanced notification is needed to prevent sewer overflows.	Okay to discharge.*
Filter Backwash	Prohibited from discharge.	Okay to discharge.	Okay to discharge.*
Wastewater from pool cleaning, construction, or re-surfacing	Prohibited from discharge.	The wastewater must meet the discharge limits in the local municipal code.	Okay to discharge.*

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Measures

	Uses	Estimated Cost	Discharge Location
1. Implement Water Use Efficiency Methods			
Reduce irrigation time to prevent overwatering	Commercial & Residential	\$0	Evaporation/Infiltration
Sweep driveways & sidewalks instead of using water	Commercial & Residential	\$0	No discharge
Install efficient irrigation - micro sprinklers & drip systems	Commercial & Residential	\$3 to \$10/sprinkler	Evaporation/Infiltration
2. Combine Other Measures with Water Use Efficiency Methods			
Temporary berms to prevent discharge to storm	Charity Car Washes, Commercial	\$50/foot	Evaporation/Infiltration
Drain cover to prevent discharge to storm	Charity Car Washes, Commercial	\$300	Evaporation/Infiltration
Wash vehicles on a surface where water can infiltrate	Charity Car Washes, Commercial	\$0	Infiltration
3. Use a Car Wash Kit			
Local Suppliers - 12 volt system	Charity Car Washes, Commercial	\$230	Sewer/Infiltration
Local Suppliers - 110 volt system	Charity Car Washes, Commercial	\$300	Sewer/Infiltration
Purchased Kit	Charity Car Washes, Commercial	\$500	Sewer/Infiltration
4. Car Wash Kit Alternatives			
Boom/vacuum set-up	Commercial	\$2,000-\$3,000	Sewer/Infiltration
Portable Car Wash Mat	Commercial	\$1,500 - \$3,000	Sewer/Infiltration
Portable Car Wash Bay with Recycling System & Canopy	Commercial	\$60,000	No discharge
5. Install a Dry Well			
Replace a catch basin with a dry well (work done by a contractor)*	Commercial	\$3,000 - \$5,000	Infiltration
6. Retrofit an Existing Building/Parking Lot for Vehicle Washing			
Install drains, plumbing and an oil/water separator	Commercial	\$15,000 - \$20,000	Sewer
7. Miscellaneous Alternatives			
Sell tickets for a commercial car wash	Charity Car Washes	\$0	Sewer
Interior detailing & window washing for charity	Charity Car Washes	\$0	No discharge
Use a commercial car wash	Commercial & Residential	\$5/vehicle	Sewer

*Possible engineering costs not included

WHEN YOU FUEL YOUR BOAT,

REMEMBER

YOU MAY NOT JUST BE

FUELING YOUR BOAT.



An oil sheen on the water is bad news. A little spilled fuel can go a long way and harm fish and other marine life. Make sure fuel goes only into your tank—not into the water.

**Don't leave a sheen.
Prevent drips, spills and overfills.**

A message from the Washington Departments of Ecology, Health, Washington Parks & Recreation Commission, Washington Conservation Commission, Puget Sound Partnership, WSU Extension, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Thurston County Stream Team.



When you fuel your boat, remember you may not just be fueling your boat.

If you're a boater, you can help keep our waters clean every time you fuel up. You can make sure fuel goes only in your tank, and not in the water.

Many boaters may not be aware they've spilled fuel. Unless you take precautions, drips can end up in the water when fuel back-splashes out of the tank, when it discharges out of the vent from over-filling or expansion, or when it drips off the nozzle.

Even a small amount of spilled fuel can disperse and cause an oil sheen to spread out over a large area of water. Small spills add up to big problems as they accumulate. And after the sheen is gone, the persistence of fuel in the water continues to threaten our aquatic environment. It can kill fish and other aquatic life, and can cause long-term damage to the surrounding habitat.

Fueling your boat doesn't have to be a problem. What will you do to help?

- ◆ Know how much fuel your tanks hold. Fill only to 90% capacity to leave room for expansion, especially during warm weather. Don't top off your tanks.
- ◆ Hold the nozzle when refueling — don't use a hands-free clip.
- ◆ Use an absorbent pad or fuel collar device around the nozzle to catch drips before they spill into the water.
- ◆ Watch and listen for cues that your tank is nearing capacity. Stop before any fuel can escape from your tank vents. Have an absorbent pad ready to catch any fuel that escapes.
- ◆ Wipe up all spills and drips on deck and dispose of absorbent pads properly.
- ◆ Report all spills into the water to the U.S. Coast Guard and Washington's Emergency Management Division — it's the law. To report spills, call 800-OILS-911.



**Don't leave a sheen.
Prevent drips, spills and overfills.**

We all need clean water.

We drink it, fish in it, play in it. We enjoy all it adds to our lives. In fact, we need it to survive. Fish and wildlife do, too.

More than 60 percent of water pollution comes from things like cars leaking oil, fertilizers and pesticides from farms and gardens, failing septic tanks, pet waste, and fuel spills from recreational boaters.

All these small, dispersed sources add up to a big pollution problem. But each of us can do small things to help clean up our waters too—and that adds up to a pollution solution!

Bonus points!

Properly fueling your boat also helps you

- ◆ Keep from having to pay a fine — \$250 or more.
- ◆ Make our waters more pleasant places to play.
- ◆ Support a healthy watershed.



1350 McKittrick St.
Wenatchee, WA 98801

To report a spill
or a stormwater
concern within the
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**Stormwater Hotline:
888-3235**

www.wenatcheeva.gov

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www.ecy.wa.gov/washington_waters

**WHEN YOU'RE WASHING
YOUR CAR IN THE DRIVEWAY,
YOU'RE NOT
JUST WASHING YOUR CAR
IN THE DRIVEWAY.**



Storm drains run directly into lakes, rivers or marine waters. When you wash your car in your drive way, the soap can go down the storm drain and pollute our waters.

**Don't feed soap to the storm drain.
Wash your car right. Keep your waters clean.**

A message from the Washington Departments of Ecology, Health, Washington Parks & Recreation Commission, Washington Conservation Commission, Puget Sound Partnership, WSU Extension Service, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Thurston County Stream Team.



When you're washing your car in the driveway, you're not just washing your car in the driveway.

Clean water is important to all of us. It's up to all of us to make it happen. In recent years sources of water pollution like industrial wastes from factories have been greatly reduced. Now, most water pollution comes from things like cars leaking oil, fertilizers from farms and gardens, and failing septic tanks. All these sources add up to a big pollution problem. But each of us can do small things to help clean up our water too. And that adds up to a pollution solution!

Why do we need clean water?

Having clean water is of primary importance for our health and economy. Clean water provides recreation, commercial opportunities, fish habitat, drinking water, and adds beauty to our landscape. All of us benefit from clean water and all of us have a role in getting and keeping our lakes, rivers, marine and ground waters clean.

What's the problem with car washing?

There's no problem with washing your car. It's just how and where you do it. Most soap contains phosphates and other chemicals that harm fish and water quality. If you live in the city and you wash your car in the driveway, the soap, together with the dirt and oil washed from your car, flows into nearby storm drains which run directly into lakes, rivers or marine waters. The phosphates from the soap can cause excess algae to grow. Algae look bad, smell bad, and harm water quality. As algae decay, the process uses up oxygen in the water that fish need.

How will we change our ways?

The state recommends that cities and counties help educate people in urban areas about sensible ways to wash their cars and still keep soapy water from washing into storm drains. You can, indeed, wash your car and you can also keep our waters clean!

Car washing soaps don't have to be a problem.

What will you do to help?

- ◆ Use a commercial car wash, either self-serve or machine wash.
- ◆ Wash on lawns or other surfaces where water can seep into the ground.
- ◆ Divert water away from storm drain.

Charity Car Washes

- ◆ Sell commercial car wash coupons instead
- ◆ Borrow a pump kit to send the soapy runoff to a sanitary sewer
- ◆ Locate the wash to divert wash water into the sewer, not the storm drain
- ◆ Rent a "Bay for a Day" at a self-serve car wash that is hooked up to sanitary sewer.

Don't feed soap to the storm drain. Wash your car right. Keep your waters clean.

We all need clean water.

We drink it, fish in it, play in it. We enjoy all it adds to our lives. In fact, we need it to survive. Fish and wildlife do, too.

More than 60 percent of water pollution comes from things like cars leaking oil, fertilizers and pesticides from farms and gardens, failing septic tanks, pet waste, and fuel spills from recreational boaters.

All these small, dispersed sources add up to a big pollution problem. But each of us can do small things to help clean up our waters too—and that adds up to a pollution solution!

Bonus points!

Cleaning your car the right way also helps you:

- ◆ Support a healthy watershed.
- ◆ Help restore salmon runs.
- ◆ Sets a good example for your children and your neighbors.



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Wenatchee, WA 98801

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www.wenatcheewa.gov

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www.ecy.wa.gov/washington_waters

**WHEN YOUR DOG
GOES ON THE LAWN,
REMEMBER
IT DOESN'T JUST GO ON THE LAWN.**



Rain, snow melt and lawn sprinklers wash dog poop and its bacteria into storm drains. From there, it goes on to pollute our waterways. So what to do? Simple. Bag it and put it in the trash.

**Scoop the poop.
Bag it. Trash it.**

A message from the Washington Departments of Ecology, Health, Washington Parks & Recreation Commission, Washington Conservation Commission, Puget Sound Partnership, WSU Extension, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Thurston County Stream Team.



**When your dog goes
on the lawn,
remember it
doesn't just go
on the lawn.**

Dog poop is more than just an icky nuisance. It's a health risk to dogs and people, especially children. It's full of bacteria that can make people sick. And it's a source of water pollution.

Water - from rain, snow melt or lawn sprinklers - melts dog poop. Then runoff carries it to storm drains, ditches and streams that feed our rivers, lakes and marine waters.

Bacteria from dog poop threatens drinking water for both people and livestock and can end up in shellfish. People can get very sick if they fish or swim in these waters or eat the polluted shellfish. Nutrients from dog poop can also feed the growth of aquatic plants and algae. As these decay, they use up oxygen in the water that fish and other aquatic life need.

Dog poop left on the ground is no small problem - based on a study by the American Veterinary Medical Association, it's estimated that there are 1.6 million dogs in Washington State. That means hundreds of tons of new dog poop every day!

Dog poop doesn't have to be a problem.



What will you do to help?

- ◆ Carry plastic bags when taking your pet for a walk or a romp in the park.
- ◆ Pick up your dog's waste. Use a plastic bag, scoop or disposable gloves. Remember to wash your hands afterward.
- ◆ Seal the waste inside a plastic bag (or two) and throw it in the garbage.

◆ Keep dog poop out of septic systems and sewer systems. These systems are designed for human waste only.

◆ Pick up after your dog in your yard every few days—more often if you have small children who play there.

**Scoop the poop.
Bag it. Trash it.**

We all need clean water.

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More than 60 percent of water pollution comes from things like cars leaking oil, fertilizers and pesticides from farms and gardens, failing septic tanks, pet waste, and fuel spills from recreational boaters.

All these small, dispersed sources add up to a big pollution problem. But each of us can do small things to help clean up our waters too—and that adds up to a pollution solution!

Bonus points!

Properly disposing of dog poop also helps you

- ◆ Keep pets healthy.
- ◆ Make yards and parks safer and more pleasant places to play.
- ◆ Keep your and your family's shoes clean.
- ◆ Keep out of trouble with local ordinances.
- ◆ Support a healthy watershed.



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WHEN YOU TREAT THE LAWN

REMEMBER

YOU'RE NOT JUST

TREATING THE LAWN.



You treat the lawn. Then you turn on your sprinkler or it rains. Runoff carries fertilizers and pesticides into storm drains, ditches, lakes, and streams. That's bad news for fish and other aquatic life.

**Treat with care.
Right dose at the right time.**

A message from the Washington Departments of Ecology, Health, Washington Parks & Recreation Commission, Washington Conservation Commission, Puget Sound Partnership, WSU Extension, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Thurston County Stream Team.



**When you
treat the lawn,
remember
you're not just
treating the lawn.**

Many people use fertilizers, weed killers and pesticides to enhance their yards and gardens.

But if you use too much of these products or apply them at the wrong time, runoff can easily carry them from your lawn or garden into storm drains and ditches. From there they can end up in lakes, streams, rivers and marine waters.

Weed killers and pesticides are designed to kill plants and animals. However, when they get into our waters, they can kill plants and animals that are not a problem. Fish, amphibians and aquatic insects are vulnerable to these chemicals.

Like in the garden, fertilizer in lakes and streams makes plants grow. But too much algae and other aquatic plant growth can make boating, fishing and swimming unpleasant. What's more, as the algae and other plants decay, they use up the oxygen in the water that fish and other aquatic life need.

**Lawn and garden care doesn't have to be a problem.
What will you do to help?**

- ◆ Read the label. Follow the instructions.
- ◆ Use fertilizer sparingly. Many plants don't need as much as you might think. Too much can even harm them. Also, roots, leaves and fruits need different nutrients. Test your soil to find the right dose and type to match the your plants' needs.
- ◆ Don't treat your lawn or garden right before a rainstorm. Don't water too much.
- ◆ Use slow-release fertilizers and other more environmentally friendly products.
- ◆ Try non-chemical alternatives. Use compost. Plant companion plants that deter pests. Pull weeds by hand. Use mulch. Trade lawn for native groundcover or shrubs.
- ◆ Get expert advice about lawn and garden products from Master Gardeners at your county WSU Extension office.

Treat with care.

Right dose at the right time.

We all need clean water.

We drink it, fish in it, play in it. We enjoy all it adds to our lives. In fact, we need it to survive. Fish and wildlife do, too.

More than 60 percent of water pollution comes from things like cars leaking oil, fertilizers and pesticides from farms and gardens, failing septic tanks, pet waste, and fuel spills from recreational boaters.

All these small, dispersed sources add up to a big pollution problem. But each of us can do small things to help clean up our waters too—and that adds up to a pollution solution!

Bonus points!

Using fertilizers and pesticides sparingly also helps you:

- ◆ Save money.
- ◆ Make yards safer places to play.
- ◆ Support a healthy watershed.



**City of
Wenatchee**

1350 McKittrick St.
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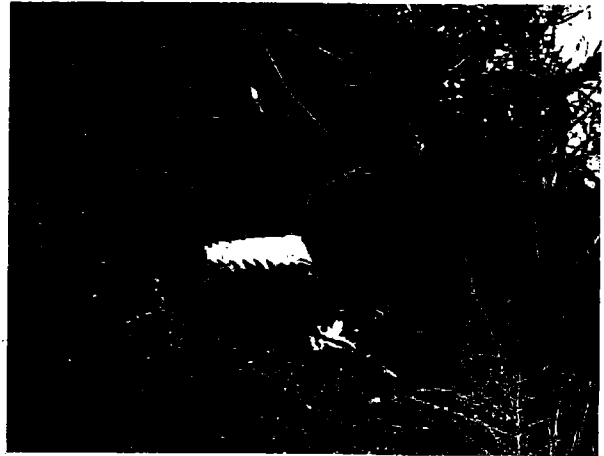
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www.ecy.wa.gov/washington_waters

Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination (IDDE)

What is an Illicit Discharge?

Any discharge to the storm drain system that is not composed entirely of stormwater.



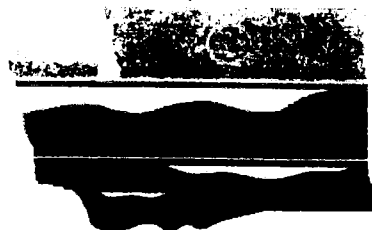
Exempted Discharges

- Diverted stream flows
- Rising ground waters
- Uncontaminated ground water infiltration
- Uncontaminated pumped ground water
- Foundation drains
- Air Conditioning condensation
- Irrigation water from agricultural sources
- Springs
- Water from crawl space pumps
- Footing drains
- Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands
- Emergency firefighting activities
- Discharges allowed by a NPDES permit

Wenatchee Valley Stormwater Program



Chelan County • Wenatchee • Douglas County • East Wenatchee



WASHINGTON STATE
DEPARTMENT OF
E C O L O G Y

Allowable Illicit Discharges

1. Potable water including water line flushing, fire hydrant flushing, and pipeline hydrostatic test water that has been dechlorinated to less than 0.1 ppm, pH-adjusted, volumetrically and velocity controlled.
2. Minimal discharges from lawn watering and other irrigation runoff.
3. Swimming pool discharges (not including pool cleaning waste water and filter backwash) that have been dechlorinated to less than 0.1 ppm, pH-adjusted, volumetrically and velocity controlled.
4. Minimal street and sidewalk wash water, water used to control dust and routine external building wash down without soap and velocity controlled.



Timeline

July-August 2009

IDDE Ordinances &
Resolutions Adopted

March-June 2010

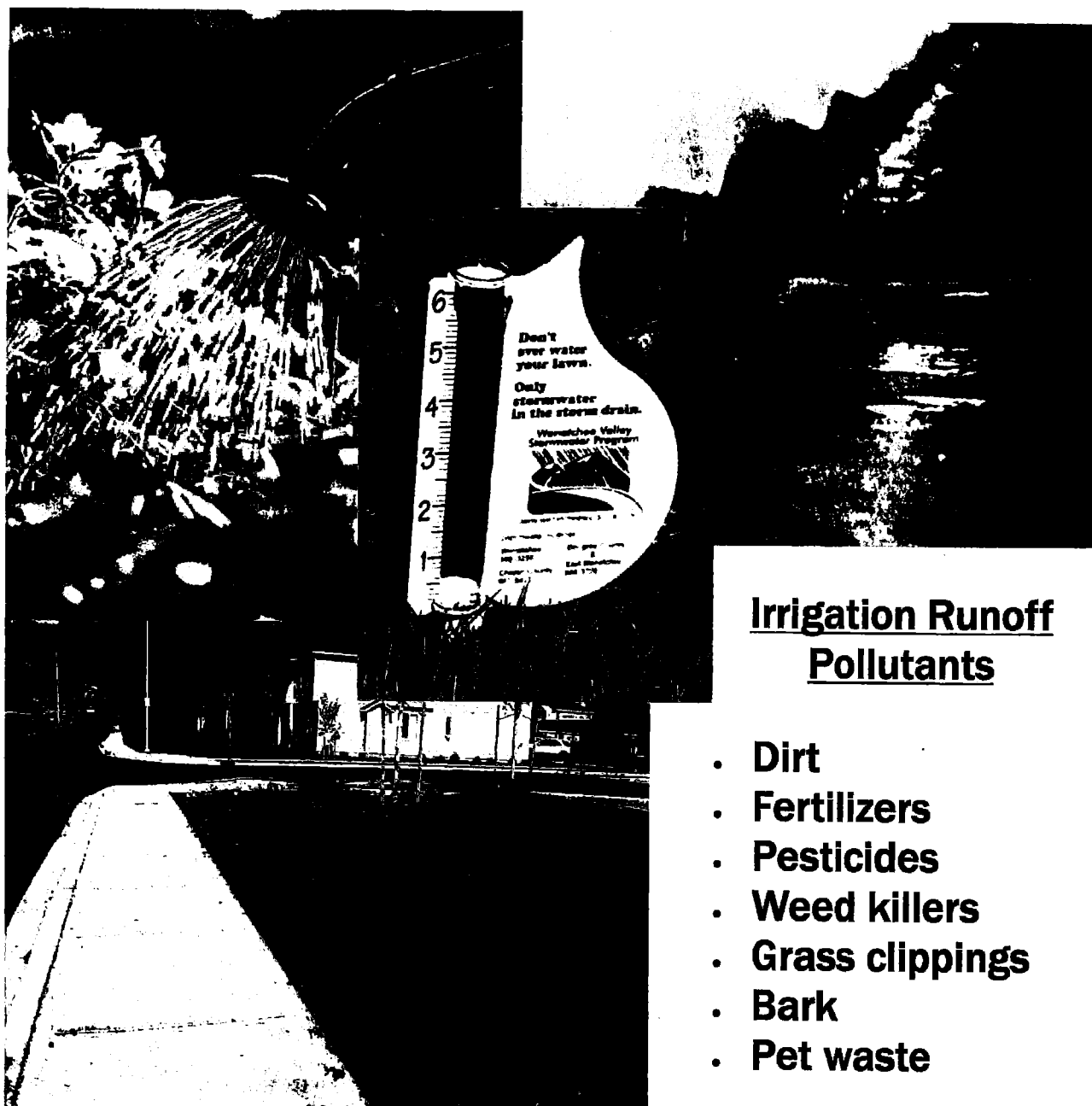
Outreach to Businesses &
Residents

August 2010

Implementation &
Enforcement of IDDE

Irrigation Runoff

- Do you have landscaping to maintain?
- Are you overwatering?
- If so, where is your runoff draining to?



Irrigation Runoff Pollutants

- Dirt
- Fertilizers
- Pesticides
- Weed killers
- Grass clippings
- Bark
- Pet waste

Vehicle/Equipment/Building Wash Water

Does your business maintain vehicles?

**Do you wash the exterior of buildings,
parking lots or sidewalks?**

Does your business wash equipment?



OUTSIDE STORAGE

Does your business store supplies outside?

Does your dumpster leak?

Are your materials contained or covered?

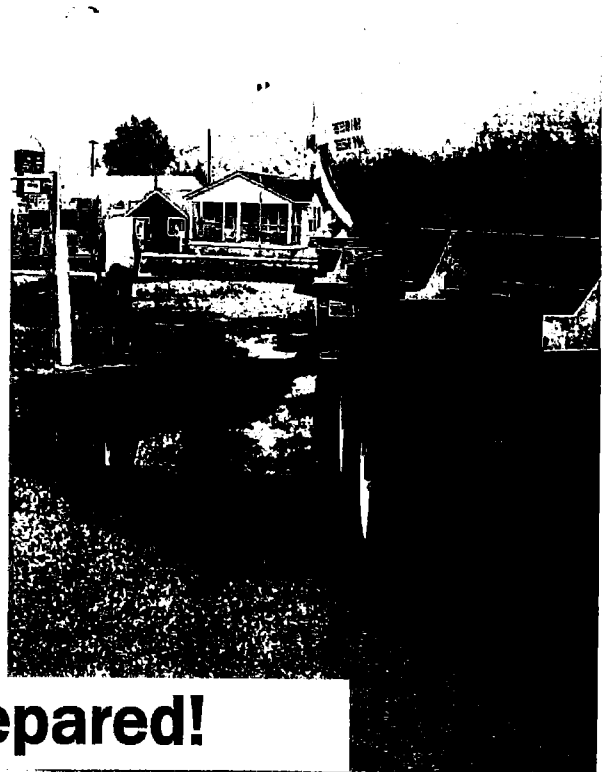


Spill Prevention

Do you use soaps, cleaners or automotive fluids out on the job site?

Do you transport wastewater?

Are you working with hazardous materials?



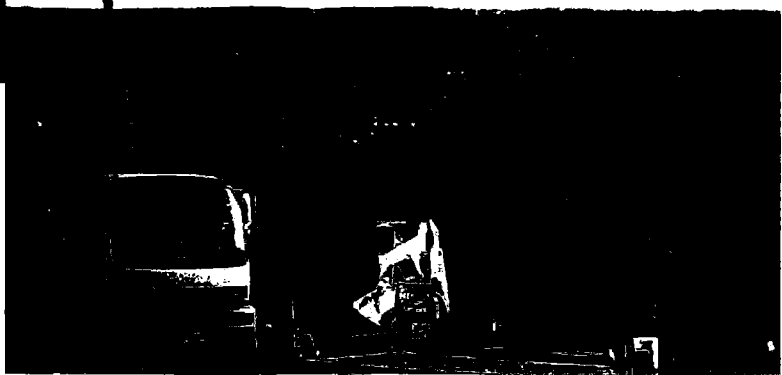
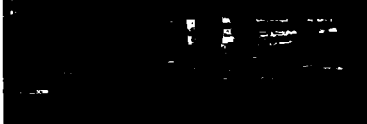
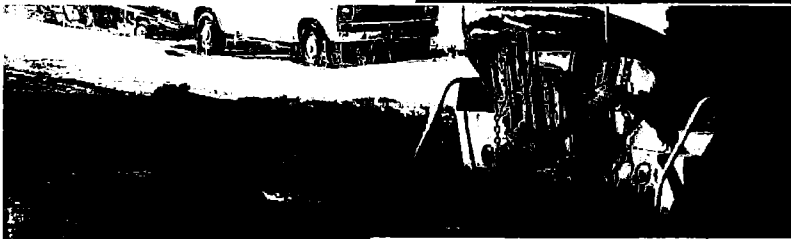
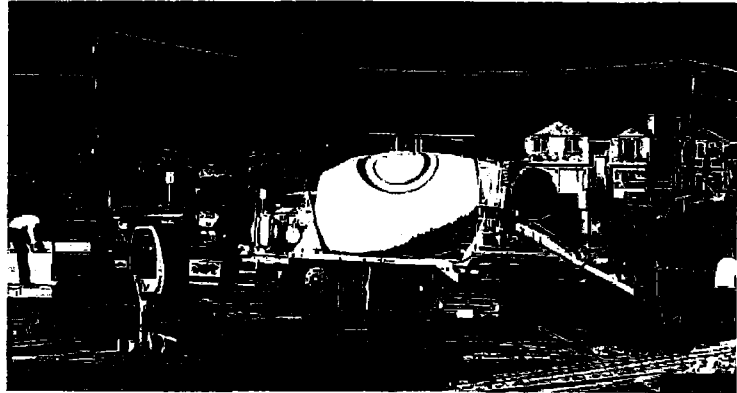
Be Prepared!



Mobile Businesses

Do you work at multiple sites?

Where does your wastewater go?



Training

Topic: EPA Proposed Stormwater Rulemaking Webcast
PSC Conference Room, Wenatchee

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Stormwater GIS Training

Wednesday, July 14, 2010

<u>Name</u>	<u>Jurisdiction</u>
Jessica Shaw	City of Wenatchee
Brandon Mauseth	City of East Wenatchee
Tiffany Prazer	Douglas County
Greg Story	City E. Wenatchee
Lori Beidler	Chelan County
RON HALL	CITY OF WENATCHEE
Brad VanderVeer	City of Wenatchee
ARTHUR MARTINEZ	City of Wenatchee
Mitch Johnson	Chelan County
Jason Detamore	Chelan County
JOHN AJAX	CITY OF WENATCHEE
Jennifer Lange	Douglas County
Todd Wilson	Douglas County

Name

Agency

Amada Taub

Teresa Mathiesen

Terry Oreck

Julie Michael

Paula Satter

Dennis Smith

Jon Morrow

YVETTE Smith

Melinda Schmoker

James Frost

Douglas County

City of Ellensburg

City of Wenatchee

City of Wenatchee

City of Wenatchee

City of Wenatchee

City of Ellensburg

City of ELLENSBURG

Douglas County

City of Wenatchee